

Chinese Gov't Puts 4 Questions To Pentagon on Truce Delay

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Council OK's Budget; Halley, Isaacs Assail It

By MICHAEL SINGER

Council president Rudolph Halley and minority leader Stanley M. Isaacs, lone council Republican, joined yesterday in rejecting the Dewey-Impellitteri expense budget, and called for a "united front" to defeat the higher fare transit authority and the "starvation

Meany Urges Labor Prepare for 1954 Congress Election

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHICAGO, May 19.—Expressing "doubts" in the Eisenhower Administration, George Meany today declared labor "must be ready to mobilize our full political strength" for the "Congressional elections next

Ladies Garment Workers Union, in session here at Plumbers' Auditorium.

The convention was later addressed by Adolph Berle, chairman of the Liberal Party.

Meany expressed doubts in the Washington administration after noting that "there is hardly a big corporation in the country" that doesn't have a key position in it, and he cited some examples that have already contributed to the disappointment of the labor leaders in Eisenhower.

Meany digressed from his prepared text to assure the delegates

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program. Their attack came during a City Council debate on the proposed billion and a half dollar 1953-54 appropriation, following the finance committee's favorable report.

The budget passed the council by a vote of 22 to 2 with one councilman abstaining. Voting against the measure were the city's sole Republican councilman, Stanley Isaacs, and Earl Brown, Democrat. Sam Davis, Democrat, abstained.

Bronx Democrat Charles Keegan supported the measure after saying: "Those jerks in Albany have never given us state aid. They have given us the big lie. This is not state aid they give us. This is larceny."

Halley cannot vote except in the case of a tie. Halley cannot vote except in the case of a tie.

Democratic leader Joseph T. Sharkey defended the majority vote lamely, saying it "was forced upon us by the Republican-controlled legislature and the Republican Governor of this state."

Halley left his chair to answer the Democratic machine argument as well as the "half-way" measures of Comptroller Lazarus Joseph. He charged the budget "would destroy whatever possibility there was for a special session of the

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TOKYO, Wednesday, May 20.—A Peking Radio broadcast today asked the U.S. negotiators to answer four questions when truce negotiations resume next Monday, to show "whether Washington will continue to flout the world demand for a speedy solution to the POW question."

The questions are:

"1.—Will the American delegates insist on overthrowing the basis of negotiations by demanding the 'release to civilian status' of the Korean and Chinese POWs in South Korea and handing them over to their enemies, Syngman Rhee or Chiang Kai-shek?"

"2.—Will they insist on hamstringing the neutral nations repatriation commission by placing it under American control and domination?"

"3.—Will they really give the necessary time and freedom and facilities for explanations to be made to the POWs of their right to repatriation and to return home to lead a peaceful life?"

"4.—Will they continue to delay indefinitely the signing of an armistice agreement by refusing to submit the post-armistice question of the final disposition of POWs to the post-armistice political conference of a higher level?"

The broadcast concluded:

"The answers to these questions will decide whether there will be an early ending of the Korean war and speedy return of tens of thousands of POWs of both sides. They will show whether Washington is ready to relax tension in the east and the rest of the world."

The broadcast charged the U.S. was blocking a truce with unacceptable demands which destroy the basis for negotiations. It said "Panmunjom had never been so near an armistice as when Harrison (Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison) under orders from Tokyo and Washington hurled the talks back wards with a counter-proposal."

Harrison yesterday asked for extension of a recess in the truce negotiations until Monday. No explanation given by Harrison for the decision not to resume the talks today.

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Washington Post declared editorially today that in Korea "some more flexibility is necessary in the negotiations to prove, both to our friends and to the Chinese, that we really want a truce."

The Post also said that "there is something to be said for agreeing on a cease-fire now and arguing later about the ultimate disposition of prisoners. The UN would yield no principle in such an agreement, and the mere establishment of a truce would be a powerful inducement to amicable settlement."

"During the three-day recess in

the Korean truce talks," the editorial stated, "it is important for our policy makers to reassess the American position. We are in danger of losing the confidence of some of our allies over what they feel has been American intransigence in the negotiations."

Noting that Indian prime minister Nehru "was by no means alone in criticizing the American stand," the Post said that "other UN members with troops in Korea have expressed similar sentiments."

In urging "some more flexibility" in the negotiations, the editorial concluded: "For, however hard it is to accept the fact, we are negotiating not as a victor but as an equal. The only alternative to reasonable concessions is continuation of the war, with our allies alienated."

Trainmen Delay Strike on B & O

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The National Mediation Board announced today that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has agreed to postpone a strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, scheduled for Saturday morning, while the board attempts to mediate.

The union had scheduled a walkout over unadjusted grievances.

OATIS EXPOSES THE BIG LIE

An Editorial

WILLIAM N. OATIS, the Associated Press correspondent who confessed at a public trial to having violated the espionage laws of Czechoslovakia, came home this week and refused to repudiate his confession.

In answer to questions from newsmen, Oatis indicated that he had transmitted economic and military information about Czechoslovakia. During his trial, he had admitted to having been trained for this work in intelligence schools in this country.

In addition, Oatis said that Czechoslovak authorities had treated him for tuberculosis, had indeed "made him well"; that he had received good treatment; and that he would not say derogatory things about the Czechoslovak government and people.

Thus, in a few minutes, Oatis demolished a hoax that has been manufactured and elaborated for two years—the hoax that he had been victimized by a "Com-

munist police state."

This hoax is part of the Big Lie of "Soviet aggression," of a "Communist world conspiracy" aimed at the liberties and security of the peoples of the so-called "free world."

The case of Oatis, by exposing the falsity of part of the Big Lie, further debunks the Big Lie in its entirety.

IN ADDITION, Oatis shed light on the criminal, evil role of our intelligence services and their program of impressing Americans into activities of subversion and espionage against other countries.

To cover up their tracks in the Oatis affair, which Oatis himself has now so dramatically revealed, the spy-masters and their propagandists have seized on Oatis's implication of a difference between Czechoslovakian and United States conceptions of journalism.

But this is a phony issue: in neither the United States, nor

in Czechoslovakia, nor in any other country to our knowledge, is it ethical journalism, not to speak of lawful activity, to gather political, economic and military information on behalf of the intelligence services of a foreign power.

American journalists should be the first to resent and protest this attempt to identify news reporting — "American-style" — with spying.

CHARACTERISTICALLY, in raising this phony issue and demanding that Czechoslovakia change its laws to permit U. S. reporters to act as intelligence operatives, the New York Times gets off a threat against Oatis.

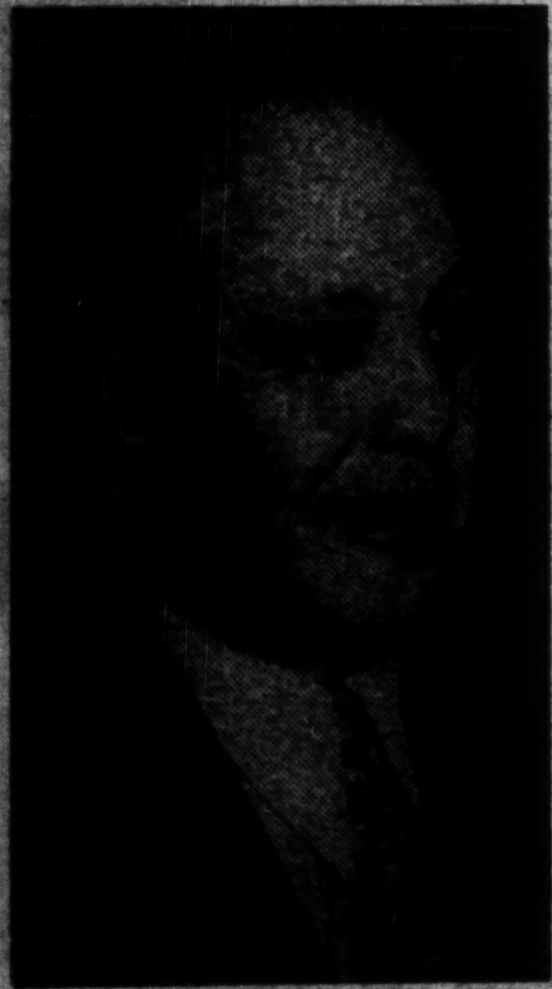
He will "fully meet his responsibilities as a citizen and as a newspaper man," the Times "believes." The "or else" was omitted from type, but no one remembering what happened to the newspaper editors visiting Moscow on their return here, or the wounded GI war pri-

oners sent to Valley Forge—no one remembering these things could doubt that the "or else" was implied.

The fabricators of the Big Lie intend to make Oatis say what they want him to say. That is their idea of "responsible citizenship." Say what Dulles and McCarthy want you to say and you'll be a "good American."

We hope Oatis will say, "To hell with that!" We hope he'll stand up and resist the economic and political pressures now being brought upon him and tell the McCarthys to drop dead!

But whether or not Oatis, sometimes later, like Vogeler before him, shall be persuaded "to change his mind," his initial reaction has shown to the world the utter contempt with which the big monopolists of our country and their McCarthyite stooges of politics and press view not only other peoples around the world, but also the individual American citizen who balks at crawling before them.



MEANY

BULLETIN

Mrs. Sophie Decatur and five friends, after a five-hour run-around by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. officials, yesterday chained themselves in the 26th floor office of third vice-president Frank Lowe, in determination to break through jimcrow at Parkchester.

Mrs. Decatur's family, the first Negroes in Parkchester, are scheduled to be evicted today.

Friends of the Decatur family are invited to breakfast this morning (Wednesday) at the family's apartment, 1011 Metropolitan Ave., Apt. 5A, Bronx.

Editor & Publisher Says McCarthy Perils Press

Sen. McCarthy's efforts to intimidate newspapers that dare criticize him are condemned by Editor and Publisher, organ of the big business newspaper publishers.

The current issue, commenting on Sen. McCarthy's inquisition of James Wechsler of the New York Post, declares editorially:

"The line of questioning (of Wechsler by McCarthy) leaves the impression that any newspaperman whose opinions do not happen to coincide with the Senator's, or

who happens to criticize an anti-Communist, may be called before the committee for a grilling on his editorial views or those of his paper. He might even be labelled a Communist by the committee chairman. . . .

"The Senator has every right to attack the Post, its editor, or any other newspaper or newspaperman. But we think it is an abuse of his position, and a dangerous precedent, to use the forum of his investigating committee to accuse an editor of subservience to the

Communist cause because that editor's writings are not to his liking. . . .

"Investigation of this incident by a committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors is warranted. We feel sure that a study of the transcript will bring it to the same conclusions. A strong condemnation by ASNE would alert the press even more to the dangers of this McCarthy technique even though it may be expected to have little influence on Sen. McCarthy himself."

Elsewhere in the magazine, there is a news article on the McCarthy attack on the press which declares that throughout the country there were editorialists critical of the would-be father from Wisconsin.

The article declared that some newspapers took the view, however, that since the Post was still publishing, no violation of press freedom was involved. These newspapers overlooked the fact that the persecution was part of the process of bringing the press

into line with McCarthyism by use of the well-known technique of labeling them "red" where they refused to bow.

The technique is effective only because of the vast falsehoods associated with Communism in the press and other means of communication, because of the persecution of Communists under the Smith and McCarran Acts, and because of the deliberately concocted perjuries of stooge witnesses, gotten up with the aid of the FBI and other government agencies.

Careathers Tells Jury of War Plot By Big Business

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, May 19.—Ben Careathers could no longer stand up after the first 10 minutes of his opening statement to the jury in the Smith Act trial. The 62-year old Negro leader, who is suffering from an active case of pulmonary tuberculosis, was physically done in. But his fighting spirit was still there. And he kept up his attack on the frame-up system from a chair—between heavy coughing spells—as he talked to the 12 men and women who have been picked to judge him.

"Legally," said Careathers, as he came back into the courtroom yesterday after his first recess, "I come before you as a defendant. But morally," he continued, "I come before you as a prosecutor—the prosecutor of an illegal conspiracy, a conspiracy, which has been organized against the American people, a conspiracy whose existence we will prove to your satisfaction."

U. S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle looked at the judge, as the framed Negro leader accused his accusers. But Judge Marsh, who had kept Careathers from telling about his hardships as a Tennessee share-cropper's child, and his horror at a lynching he had seen as a boy, did not interfere.

And Careathers went on: "We will prove that this present trial is a frame-up, that the present charge under which I come before you, is a false and phony charge to cover up the real conspiracy to use force and violence against the people by those who should really be on trial here."

HITS RICH WAR PLOTTERS

Ben Careathers then named the same big Pittsburgh war industry plotters, whom Steve Nelson had denounced in his opening statement last March.

"We will prove," he continued, "that this conspiracy . . . was entered into between the Mellon-Morgan-Rockefeller interests that rule Pittsburgh and the rest of the Wall Street financial barons, together with their servants in the Government of the United States."

"We will show that this conspiracy . . . seeks the violent undermining of all American democratic institutions. It seeks to rape the United States Constitution and its Bill of Rights and to foist upon our nation . . . a fascist dictatorship."

"We will prove that this conspiracy is working to bring down upon our heads a new blood-bath, a third World War. We will prove it seeks to cripple the trade unions, to drive all Negroes into serfdom on the plantations and into a source of cheap labor in the mines and mills . . . to make more millions in bloody-soaked dollars."

Boyle looked at the judge again. But it wasn't expedient at this point to check the Negro leader, who had been forced into court

from his bed in the Tuberculosis Hospital, where the doctors said his recovery depended on several months' rest on his back.

Careathers, a former steel worker and steel workers' organizer, then told how the Communists and other workers were fighting back against the Big Business plotters.

AIDED STEEL UNION

"We will prove," he said, "that dozens of Communists, including myself, worked diligently on the staff of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in 1936 and 1937, giving everything we had to organize the powerful United Steel Workers of America. We will show that this conspiracy fought, and still continues to fight, against that powerful union of steel workers."

Ben Careathers then turned to the fight of the Communists and other workers against Jim Crow in the Pittsburgh area. The judge had barred the Negro leader a couple of hours before from telling how he himself had been Jim Crowed in the steel mills and other plants. But he let Careathers say that the defendants and other Communists had helped win the FEPC ordinance that got the Pittsburgh Council's OK last fall.

"And while we are on trial here," added Careathers, "we are fighting for a similar state-wide law."

And every victory against Jim Crow is a victory against the Big Business plotters, the Negro leader emphasized.

Careathers dealt at length with the Communists' struggle for full equality for the Negro people; for freedom of all colonial people, for the fullest rights of labor, and especially for a cease-fire in Korea.

Big Business's hunger for more war profits in Korea was the immediate reason for the indictment of the Pittsburgh Communists, Careathers pointed out.

MUSMANNO'S ADMISSION

"We will show," he said, "that Judge Michael A. Musmanno admitted on the witness stand in the infamous State 'sedition' trials of Steve Nelson, James Dolsen and Andrew Ona that he would not have instituted these particular prosecutions of the three fighters for Peace if they had not been opposing the war in Korea, and organizing a campaign to secure signatures on the World Peace Appeal."

"The Communists were not just fighting the people's enemies on a day-to-day basis," pointed out

Careathers. They were working for a future coalition government of the working people and all other victims of the trusts. This united front government, with the majority of the people behind it, would curb the monopolists, said the Negro leader. And in the struggle with the trusts it would find it necessary to nationalize the basic industries and to democratize the State machinery at the same time.

"This is the American road to Socialism," the veteran Pittsburgh worker said.

A violent attack of coughing interrupted Careathers for a minute. It was his fifth violent attack since his address began. But he gained his voice again and closed with the famous quotation from the Declaration of Independence on the right of the people to the pursuit of happiness and to protect themselves against despotism.

He was finished—and exhausted. And he was barely able to get to a chair behind the counsel table when he collapsed in his seat.

Bertram Edises, defense attorney, hailed his clients in an opening statement as "dedicated individuals, dedicated to the preservation of democracy and the defeat of fascism."

The "Men of the Trusts," who want war profits, were responsible for their indictment, he said.

Irving Weissman, veteran of two wars against fascism, and one of the defendants, began testifying in late afternoon. He is the first defense witness.



CAREATHERS

ANTI-JIMCROW PROGRAM PRESENTED TO EISENHOWER

WASHINGTON, May 19.—

President Eisenhower had before him today a Progressive Party resolution urging him to fulfill his promise to wipe out segregation and discrimination from the nation's capital. The resolution, adopted at a conference last weekend of national and District of Columbia leaders of the Progressive Party, was submitted to the White House yesterday by Vincent Hallinan, former Progressive Presidential candidate; C. B. Baldwin, national secretary, and Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson and Gertrude Evans, District of Columbia executive secretary.

The resolution, which was submitted to a White House aide after the delegation was informed it could not see the President, reminded Eisenhower that he had promised to "use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation in the District of Columbia." It noted that no action against discrimination here had been taken in the

President's first three months in office.

It listed nine specific areas in which executive action could be taken. They included fair employment practices for the district government employees, employment of Negroes by public utilities, abolishing segregation in public housing, recreational facilities and public accommodations; integrating the fire department of the district, abolishing the dual school system, and elimination of segregation in welfare and penal institutions.

The delegation also urged the President to appoint Negroes to public office, pointing out that "there are no Negroes—except for two minor judgeships—holding public office in a city where 35 percent of the adult and 50 percent of the child population is Negro."

The weekend conference had also wired the President urging immediate appointment of a Negro to the vacancy in the District Court.

Northwest Parents Vote Program for Peace

YAKIMA, Wash., May 19.—

Recognition that "genuine peace in the world is of utmost importance to the welfare of children and youth" highlighted a nine-point platform adopted by the 40th annual Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers convention here last week.

The platform pledged the 1,200 delegates to work for peace by:

- Advancing the idea that peace begins in our own street in our own homes and in our own communities.

- Fostering the belief that peace among the nations of the world is possible if enough people are willing to search out and accept the responsibilities that peace imposes.

- Helping every one to under-

stand and appreciate the similarity of peoples everywhere.

- Encouraging the parent-teacher movement throughout the world.
- Continuing support of the UN and related agencies.

Other points called for guarding the freedom of individual rights and dignity, and teaching children to appreciate the contributions of all social and racial groups.

Mrs. James P. Ryan, PTA national vice-president, gave the keynote address. Other speakers included Mrs. Pearl M. Wanamaker, superintendent of public instruction, and Roger Freeman, spokesman for Gov. Arthur B. Langlie.

AFL Official, Labor's Candidate, Wins Top Vote in Newark Election

NEWARK.—Newark voters in commission balloting last week gave their top vote to the labor candidate and gave a significant citywide vote to the two major Negro candidates. Four of the five commissioners elected had CIO endorsement.

Two present incumbents, Ralph A. Villani and Stephen J. Moran, most closely identified in the public mind with corruption and this year running without their former labor support, went down to defeat.

John B. Keenan, present Commissioner of Public Safety under fire for anti-Negro, anti-labor actions, was reelected.

HIGH MAN was Leo P. Carlin, AFL Teamsters official, endorsed by the whole labor movement,

AFL, CIO and independent who polled 66,356 votes. The other three winners, all CIO-endorsed, were Salvatore Bontempo, Pearce R. Franklin and Meyer C. Ellenstein. Bontempo, who got considerable labor backing in addition to the CIO endorsement, ran second, close behind Carlin, with 65,002 votes.

Irvine I. Turner and J. Bernard Johnson, the major Negro candidates, ran 12th and 13th in a field of 26 candidates. Turner's vote was 13,115, Johnson's 12,044. Turner was high in the Third Ward, heaviest concentration of Negro voters. Here Johnson ran fourth, trailing Franklin and Ellenstein.

ELLENSTEIN topped his rivals, Jack M. Walker and Samuel E.

Cooper, in the Ninth and 10th Wards, areas of Jewish concentration.

The political complexion of the new City Commission will be four Democrats, Carlin, Bontempo, Keenan and Ellenstein, and one Republican, Franklin.

IN A STATEMENT after the elections, Hugh Caldwell, president of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council, said:

"In giving such overwhelming approval to charter study, which has long been advocated by the CIO, the people have expressed their disgust with payroll padding, racial antagonisms and the many quantitative and qualitative deficiencies of commission government in Newark. They have spoken strongly for a fresh breath of air in municipal machinery."

McCarthyite Heads Board of Higher Education

By MAX GORDON

Hear Steve Nelson In N.Y. Friday Night

Steve Nelson has been granted the right to travel this weekend and will appear at the dinner in his defense this Friday evening. Other speakers will include Judge Norval K. Harris, Angus Cameron, William L. Patterson and Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes.

Reservations can be made with the Steve Nelson Dinner Committee, 6 East 17 Street, WATKINS 4-6858.

An outspoken McCarthyite has been made chairman of the Board of Higher Education of New York. Selection of Joseph B. Cavallaro, an arch-reactionary Democratic hack from Brooklyn, to head the body which administers the public colleges, is seen as an indication of the thoroughness with which the pro-fascist elements in the city have penetrated its education system.

The Board of Education, which takes care of the public elementary and high schools, has long been dominated by the advocate of Franco fascism, George A. Timone, who is also a Democratic

machine hack.

Cavallaro lost no time in making clear his devotion to McCarthyism.

"The McCarthy, the Velde and the Jenner congressional committees have done a good job," he declared in an interview following his selection. He vowed to use "strong measures" in trying to clean out all decent progressive and liberal influences in the colleges.

WIDE WITCHHUNT

He made it clear he would go after every teacher who showed the least spark of pro-labor liberalism, and would seek to drive off the campus every student organization which did not pay homage to the pro-fascist ideas of the McCarthyites.

As a member of the Board of Higher Education, he had previously promoted an amendment to the college rules which would bar all such organizations from the campus. The amendment was defeated at the time.

Cavallaro declared he would seek to have more emphasis placed on religion in the colleges, and would strive for closer harmony with Mayor Impelleritteri.

Like Timone, his own children have never gone to the public schools, while he himself is a product of Fordham University and not of the public colleges. His oldest child is a kindergarten teacher at a parochial school. One of his sons is a graduate of Xavier High School and another is about to graduate from Xavier. A fourth goes to a parochial elementary school, and a fifth is of pre-school age. Cavallaro apologized for having himself gone to public school because the parochial school was too far.

Thus, both the New York City Board of Education and the Board of Higher Education, charged with administering to the public school system, are now in the hands of politicians whose own devotion and belief are in specialized, parochial not public education.

Cavallaro's statements following his election as chairman dealt almost exclusively with "anti-Communism," support of McCarthyism and with promoting religion in the public schools. He said not a single word about the condition of the colleges and their need for more classroom and laboratory facilities, expanded clerical staffs, increases in pay for the notoriously underpaid college staffs. Necessity for these improvements has been stressed in the past by the Higher Education Board.

Infiltration and subversion of the education boards has been a deliberately pursued policy by dominant elements in the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the city. Their only expressed aim has been to block development of the public education system and to drive Catholic children into the parochial schools. Most Catholic children

in New York go to the public schools, and it is in their interest, as in the interest of the mass of non-Catholic children, that the public schools be improved.

Partly in pursuance of this aim, and partly because of the arch-reactionary political character of certain elements of the hierarchy, these controlling elements in the two education boards have gone after progressive teachers and organizations fighting for improved school systems, greater education appropriations for the public schools and any real freedom of thought and ideas in the school system.

They have been responsible for dismissal of several dozen of the best teachers in the system, every one of them Jewish incidentally, and have lent encouragement to the anti-Semites, Negro-haters, union-busters and other viciously prejudiced teachers to voice these prejudices freely in the classroom.

On the other hand, democratic-minded teachers and those who are pro-labor have been fearful to express their views.

Both Timone and Cavallaro are products of reactionary Democratic machines which have also been

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Velde Threatens Professor Who Won't Be Stoolie

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Rep. Harold Velde, chairman of the House Un-American Committee, yesterday threatened "contempt" charges against a Buffalo university professor because he said he would "testify about myself" (if he were not required) "to inform on other people." The committee did not want to hear just about Parry but others he would name.

Philosophy professor William T. Parry of the University of Buffalo, who was fingered by Smith College professor Robert Corham Davis as a "Communist" from 1933 to 1937, was warned that he might face trial and jail. Parry told the Committee he was using his Constitutional rights under the Fifth Amendment. He also rapped the Un-Americans for refusing him the right to cross-examine his accusers.

Parry described Professor Davis, as a "reluctant informer." Davis, who once paraded as a progressive, not only fingered victims for the witchhunters, but also wrote to the New York Times saying it was right to do so.

Death of Carolina 4 Is Set for May 29

By ABNER BERRY

RALEIGH, N.C., May 19.—Latest developments in the cases of the four Negroes who were presumed to be awaiting execution on May 22 reveal that the execution date is actually May 29. It is not known whether a state official made the mistake when he informed defense attorney, or whether a quick change was made, as some observers believe, to allow completion of legal steps in behalf of two of the men as to execute all four on the same date.

A writ of error was filed by defense attorney Herman L. Wright a few days ago in the State Supreme Court here in behalf of Bennie and Lloyd Daniels, 20 and 21, two of the condemned men. There has been no ruling yet on the writ.

Among other things, the writ charges the trial court illegally drew a jury panel which excluded Negroes.

All legal steps have been exhausted for the two other condemned men, Raleigh Speller, 51, of Williamston, and Clyde Brown, 22, of Winston-Salem, both charged with "rape."

The Daniels cousins are charged with the 1949 killing of a white taxi-driver in Greenville. Raleigh Speller was charged in 1947 with the "rape" of a white woman in Williamston. Clyde Brown was charged with the "rape" of a 17 year-old white girl in Winston-Salem in 1950.

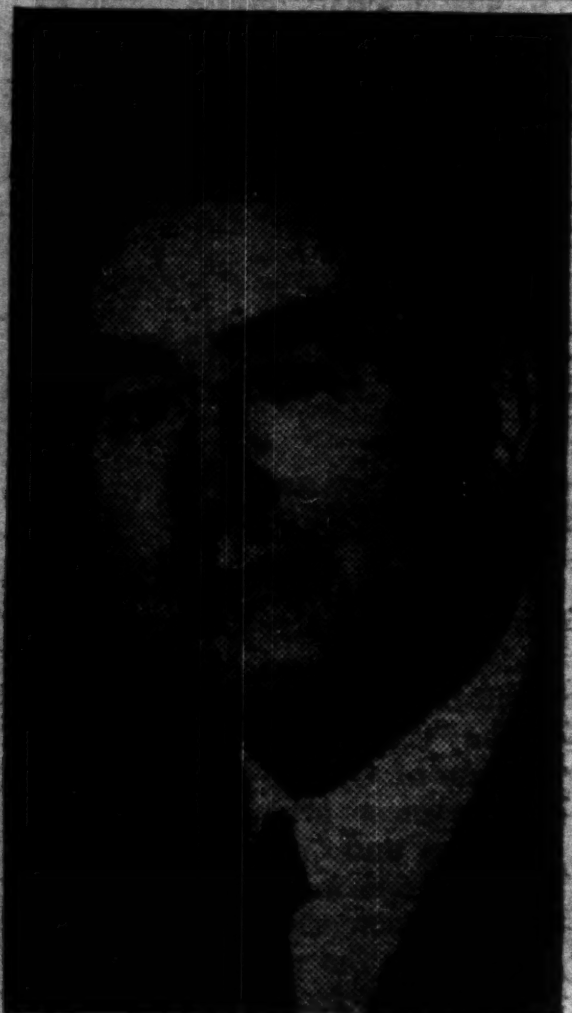
The only evidence against any of the men was "confessions" which were repudiated.

In the case of Brown, a state witness plus the complaining witness could not testify to "rape" nor could they positively identify Brown as the assailant.

SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE

In the Daniels case, the defense charges that the state suppressed

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DURKIN

Durkin: 'Nobody Tells Me Anything'

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The McCarthy forces and the economy gang have made Martin P. Durkin a cabinet minister with portfolio but without power. This was never so clearly demonstrated as in yesterday's press conference with the Secretary of Labor and former president of the AFL, Plumber Union.

Durkin sounded like a man with a complaint that "nobody tells me anything." He didn't know what the Administration's position was on Taft-Hartley changes. He didn't know what the outlook was for the appointment of these assistant secretaries of labor, whom Durkin had approved and the FBI had cleared. He wasn't sure how the department was going to function in view of the one job done by the House Appropriations Committee.

Although the House and Senate labor committees held weeks of open hearings and are already working on the final form of amendments to T-H, neither Durkin nor anybody in the Administration has made recommendations.

Yesterday Durkin stated that Lloyd Washington, Undersecretary of Labor, has been meeting with

Commerce Department officials in an attempt to get a joint approach if possible.

But Durkin indicated the two departments might have to make separate recommendations because he didn't know whether he would be in agreement with the Commerce Department, headed by Sinclair Weeks, an Administration insider.

Asked whether his recommendations would be used by the Administration as a basis for T-H changes, Durkin said, "I don't think they'd ask me to do all these things unless they had that in mind." He also said he would testify on T-H "when the Administration position is made known."

He also expressed the hope that two of the three assistant secretaries of labor will be appointed soon. But it appeared to be no more than a hope at this moment.

All three have been "cleared" by the FBI, but not by Senator Joseph McCarthy, Senator Robert A. Taft or the rest of their colleagues, to whom anyone who is even mildly "New Dealish" is a "socialist" or "red."

Where that leaves John Edol-

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HOW A YORKVILLE ROUTE WAS BUILT FOR 'WORKER'

Up in Yorkville, on Manhattan's East Side, two young fellow-supporters of The Worker have built themselves a route of 11 Worker readers and have obtained two Worker subs with a few weeks of plugging in the working class community, among people who knew little about the paper.

This is only a starter. They're out to expand the route and increase the subscribers.

They started by selecting a good-sized tenement house. For two weeks, they left sample copies of The Worker at each of the 24 apartments in the house.

On the third week, they went from door-to-door selling the paper. Not many were home, but they sold five papers to people who indicated they wanted it regularly.

They canvassed again the next week, delivering to those who had ordered it regularly and reaching those who were out the week before. At this point, they sold one sub and expanded the regular readership.

At the same time, they began to distribute samples to the 24 tenants in the adjacent apartment house.

They have not yet canvassed all the people in the second house, but have already set up the regular route of 11, plus the two subs, making 13 readers so far obtained out of both houses.

The reactions of the people? They were swell, the two Worker campaigners reported. Some were under the impression the paper no longer existed and were glad to learn they could get it.

People talked to them about all kinds of problems, especially about housing, rents, the punk conditions in which homes were kept. There was much interest in organization of a tenants' group to fight for improvement and against the rent hi-jacking.

The activity of these two Worker supporters came to light in discussion at a meeting of members of Freedom of the Press committees in Yorkville, East Harlem and Lower Harlem Monday evening. The meeting was called to figure ways to jack up the campaign in these areas, where it is lagging.

Those present set themselves the job of getting 350 subs in the three communities by mid-June. They have 100 in the campaign thus far. They worked out methods by which they would go after some 50 subs a week as a minimum for the next four weeks in order to hit their target by the middle of next month, and were confident they could do it.

How Could He Know?

By ALAN MAX

The papers and TV commentators explain that the reason William Oatis hasn't said some of the things they expected him to say, is because he hasn't had a chance to study up on his case.

After all, what would Oatis know about the Oatis case? How could he know anything about his trial since he was only in it? How could he know about conditions in Czech prisons since he was only in them? How could he know anything about his confession since he only made it? How could he know about his wrong-doings in Prague since he only did them?

There is a dangerous theory going around that first-hand experience qualifies a person to speak. Some small-town editors recently went to Moscow. They had an idea that if you wanted to see Moscow, the place to go was Moscow. Of course, it isn't. Travel only answers the mind. Stay at home and see the world—at any rate the World-Telegram.

Banquet Saturday To Victims' Families

A gala banquet and concert tendered to the wives and families of the Smith Act victims will be held Saturday night at 1723 Boston Road, near 174th St., Bronx. The affair is sponsored by the Bronx Committee for the Freedom of the Smith Act Victims.

The entertainment program will include Earl Robinson and Meyer Weiser.

Elinor Carley Flynn and Carl Marmor will speak, as well as Mrs. Edna Winter, Mrs. Mae Williamson and Mrs. Esther Jackson.

N.Y. State CIO's Resolution on Political Action

The full text of the resolution on political action adopted by the New York State CIO in emergency conference at the Hotel McAlpin on April 17, has now been made public. It follows.

An accounting of the record in Albany and in Washington since the beginning of the year reveals a full-scale assault by the forces of reaction against the hard-won economic and social gains of the people.

We cite these items in the record of the legislature and state administration: the shameless weakening of rent controls so that profit-bloated real estate interests will profit to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars at the expense of tenants; the ultimatum served on the people of New York City to accept a fiscal program which takes the greatest toll from the lowest income brackets including a transit authority with unlimited powers to increase fares and a payroll tax, one of the most vicious and discriminatory methods of taxation yet devised; the approval of public exposure of families applying for relief; the renewed attempt to bar unions from political action; the attempts to destroy child labor laws and weaken unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation; the failure to act to meet mounting

The State CIO resolution which the Daily Worker reprints today on this page, is a call for struggle against the "forces of reaction" in New York City, Albany and Washington. It outlines the main issues facing the people in the municipal elections and projects an immediate program to mobilize "maximum strength" against "reaction, corruption and the raids of vested interests."

crises in housing, education and health services.

Congress Record

We cite these items in the record of Congress and the national administration: the move to surrender billions of dollars in offshore oil resources which are the property of the people of the nation to three states and to the giant oil interests which will reap the profits of this surrender; the threat of additional vicious and destructive provisions in the Taft-Hartley Act and the encouragement given state governments to go even further in stripping labor of its basic rights; the cynical retention of Senate rules which kill all hope for affirmative action on civil rights; the concentration of at-

An Important Statement

The State CIO resolution shows the way to smashing the Dewey Big Business onslaught and destroy the last vestiges of the Impeller regime, linked body and soul to the Republican monopoly program.

We urge all our readers in this state, especially all unionists, to read and act on the State CIO resolution.

The CIO leaders themselves can best serve labor by campaigning to put their resolution into life.

together with others in the community sincerely devoted to protecting and promoting economic well-being, human rights and the security of our state and nation, dedicate itself to the following tasks:

1-Rally maximum strength behind the true liberals in Congress, our state legislature and in local governing bodies to encourage their fight against reaction, corruption and the raids of vested interests.

2-Keep the issues clearly before the people so that they will not be swayed by appeals to fear our organizations and emotion but will act on the basis of facts.

3-Begin at once to prepare our organization for vigorous and effective political action leading to the state and congressional elections of 1954.

Be It Further Resolved:

That the State CIO arrange similar conferences on a regional basis through the state in order to carry this work forward; and

Be It Further Resolved:

We call upon the Governor to call the legislature into special session to reconsider the fiscal program it has imposed on the people of New York City and the rent increase program it has imposed on the people of all cities of the state. We call on the State CIO to summon a legislative conference in Albany in connection with this special session to which representative of like minded groups shall be invited and this conference shall press our demand for public hearings on all these vital issues.

the public interest which has been demonstrated by the majority of the New York State Legislature and the Congress of the United States. We condemn the indifference and timidity of those in high office which have added to the strength and arrogance of McCarthyism and increase the threat to our civil liberties and our leadership in the cause of world peace and human freedom.

The people of our state and nation must meet this challenge. We must reaffirm by actions as well as by words our dedication to progress. We must demonstrate our determination that the welfare and security of the people shall come first in the conduct of government and not be made subsidiary to the demands of corporate greed.

Tasks

Therefore Be It Resolved: That the New York State CIO Council and its affiliates

Big Profit Figures Juggled To Block Demands for Pay Hikes

By Labor Research Association
WHILE CORPORATE profits in the first quarter of 1953 were at the third best quarterly rate in American history, the capitalists continue to dish out propaganda to the workers in an effort to minimize this record as a union talking point for wage increases.

A recent booklet by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is typical. It is called "Profits, What They Are, Who Gets Them and Why" and is slanted for enclosure in workers' pay envelopes. It is recommended for "pamphlet racks" in factories and is sold to employers who hope to hypnotize their payroll recipients with this 7-page piece of "educational" literature.

briefly told

ICFTU vs. Franco

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is protesting the "defense pact" between the U. S. and Franco Spain. The ICFTU declared that no military or economic aid should be given to Spain "while human rights are denied the Spanish people as a whole and trade union rights are denied Spanish workers."

Labor Unity

"Labor Unity a Must" is the heading over a letter to the editor in the current issue of the railroad workers' newspaper, Labor. The letter states: "I think the rival branches of organized labor should get together soon before they are taken to the cleaners by this reactionary Congress under orders from the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The future looks black for us workers unless we unite." The letter is signed "A. A. B." from Long Beach, Cal.

The figures given are probably as correct as they are incomplete. A principal point is the comparison of "corporate profits after taxes" with "compensation of employees." But no mention is made of the fact that compensation of employees is before taxes, in fact before the highest taxes that ever reached down to the lowest American income levels.

Also, no distinction is made between wages of workers and the compensation to "management" (the \$100,000-and-over salaries) which is really a part of corporate profits after taxes so far as the classes are concerned. This is especially true in a period when executive bonuses, pensions and stock options constitute a big slice of profits. Nor is any mention made of the increased population dependent on the wage factor in the compensation of employees.

FROM 1939 TO 1952 corporate profits after taxes increased \$12 billion while compensation of employees before taxes climbed \$142 billion, says the booklet. Sounds impressive.

Who shares the \$12 billion? Probably not more than 100,000 share the bulk of it although no statistics are offered on this subject. The Temporary National Economic Committee some years ago showed that about 60 percent of all dividends go to only one percent of the total number of families and single individuals in the U. S. It also showed that some 75,000 persons owned about one-half of all the corporate stocks in the country and that 10,000 owned about one-fourth of it.

Even the latest estimates by the Brookings Institute show that only around 6 percent of the people own any corporate stock at all. (See our Labor Fact Book.)

Who shares the \$142 billion of employee compensation? First of all the government (taxes); secondly top management; as salaries of the biggest corporate executives are included in the figure; and finally about 148 million people.

Other factors in national income increased in this same period about \$58 billion, with

rent, interest and non-corporate profits most significant in this group. But the research department of the Chamber of Commerce did not tell any of this in its booklet.

FROM 1946 TO 1952, corporate profit after taxes rose from \$13.9 billion to \$17.1 billion; this \$3.2 billion increase was on top of the massive war profits. At the same time compensation of employees increased from \$117.1 billion to \$190.4 billion, but this \$73.3 billion followed a war-time wage freeze, after adding almost 10 million wage earners by demobilization. Also it was during a period of high birthrate and rising prices—and all before deductions of the Truman taxes for "containment," police action, atom bomb stock piling and other forms of "national security."

Of course, much is made in such pamphlets of the fact that profits are "plowed back" into the corporation's business. The question arises: "What else would they do with them?" They were plowed back in order to produce more corporate profits after taxes anyway. To say they were retained to "give employment" is to make a virtue of necessity: no one has yet found a way to exploit labor without "employing" it.

Some businesses made the claim that profits are less than a cent of the sales dollar. But in this pamphlet one learns that in 1939 corporate profit after taxes averaged 4.1 cents per dollar of sales and 3.4 cents in 1952. (This only proves that some corporate profit after taxes must be very high in relation to sales.) But whatever it was in 1939 or 1952, it was about 5 cents on the dollar sales for the decade 1943 to 1952.

Of course, profits could also be measured as a return on capital, and this is the way capitalists look at it when they discuss their investments and are not writing pamphlets for workers consumption. But on this basis, the percentage would be much higher and not so effective as Chamber of Commerce propaganda.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Cincy Student Paper Talks Peace Sense

CINCINNATI MAY BE last in the National League, but from clippings coming this way from the banks of the Ohio, Cincinnatians are not last in their urgent desire for peace.

For instance, there is the big editorial in the student publication of the University of Cincinnati, the "Cincinnati News Record" (largest university publication in the state of Ohio). The editorial, entitled "Face Facts," expresses the earnest attempt of young Americans to break through the headlines and "official" war hysteria hokum and look to the future with hope and common sense. It also has a relatively new, painful, but increasingly heard note, that our country is not necessarily always in the position of victor and conqueror facing an inferior! Excerpts from the editorial:

"'Appeasement,' comes the cry. . . . A settlement in Korea? 'Appeasement.' Recognize Red China? 'Appeasement.' The facts do not substantiate this reasoning. For indeed, the facts show that we have actual possession of only half of Korea and none of China. . . .

"Negotiation is just that: a process of give and take. . . . We are not at present negotiating from a position of strength. We are not the victors, laying down the law to our vanquished and kneeling foe. . . .

"An important part of the American character is to see the other fellow's point of view. . . . They are just as human as we are. . . .

'They Deserve Commendation . . .'

AND A LONG LETTER in the Cincinnati Times Star by a student at Miami (Ohio) University expresses uneasiness at the press failure to point up the truce concessions made by the Chinese and Koreans.

The letter expresses its belief that the U. S. is making an effort for peace and brotherhood in the world, and that to this end it was proper to support its actions on Korea in the UN, and its membership in NATO, adding "In all these things we must keep our ultimate goal in mind, peace and brotherhood throughout the world."

The letter then goes on to state that the POW "atrocities" stories in the press do not "help our country to obtain that peace." It says:

"It is the willful spread of hate and superiority over another people. I'm sure none of the stories so far printed in THE TIMES STAR are going to help our international relations. Has there been one word of praise for the previously adamant Communists who have finally agreed to come to terms on at least one point? Certainly I do not favor the Communist cause, but I do think they deserve the right to some commendation for their action. It has always taken two parties to make peace. . . .

"I do hope that this means something to you; that you, as well as I, and all your subscribers; Mr. and Mrs. America, want, dream of, hope for, pray for that peace which will only come into reality by the efforts of those in influential positions as yourselves, and the common person supporting those things his country stands for, and upholding his duty toward that country. . . .

EMERITT A. WALDO,
Miami University School of Education, Class of 1954"

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THE CEDRIC BELFRAGE CASE

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, editor of the progressive weekly, the National Guardian, is jailed on Ellis Island within sight of the Statue of Liberty. His arrest for deportation must shock every American who treasures the freedom of the press. His persecution is clearly based upon his newspaper's editorial position, and few honest men can doubt this is a development of McCarthyism akin to the Nazi practice of tossing all opposition publicists into the concentration camp.

The Guardian's John T. McManus is absolutely right when he warns the nation that this arrest is part of the drive against "all the opposition press of the nation." And that unless the drive is checked now, "no newspaper will be safe and the First Amendment to the Constitution will be a mockery." What has happened to the editor of the rabidly anti-Communist New York Post is certainly proof of that.

The Guardian is urging its readers to write to Attorney General Brownell in Washington urging that reasonable bail be granted and the deportation order be cancelled. All honest Americans must agree to that, in defense of their own rights. This political plague will spread unless it is stopped immediately.

JUDICIAL BRUTALITY

THE SLIGHTEST consideration of humanity would have compelled Judge Rabe T. Marsh, of Pittsburgh, to sever the case of 62-year-old Ben Careathers, the beloved Negro leader on trial in a Smith Act case.

But the judge ordered the critically-ill defendant out of his sick-bed in the Tuberculosis League Hospital to take the stand in the frameup trial. A court-appointed doctor brutally disregarded the hospital physicians who said Careathers must spend four months in bed to recover from the deadly illness of pulmonary consumption. The Negro defendant collapsed in the courtroom after his heroic testimony that was interrupted by five violent fits of coughing.

Do the Pittsburgh authorities think the nation and the world are blind? Who can miss the contrast between Careathers' treatment and that of William Oatis, the AP newspaperman just back from Czechoslovakia? Oatis told how the Czech medical authorities cured him of TB. We urge our readers to hearken to the appeal of the Civil Rights Congress to protest to U.S. Attorney Edward C. Boyle, Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A WHITEWASH 'SCHOOL'

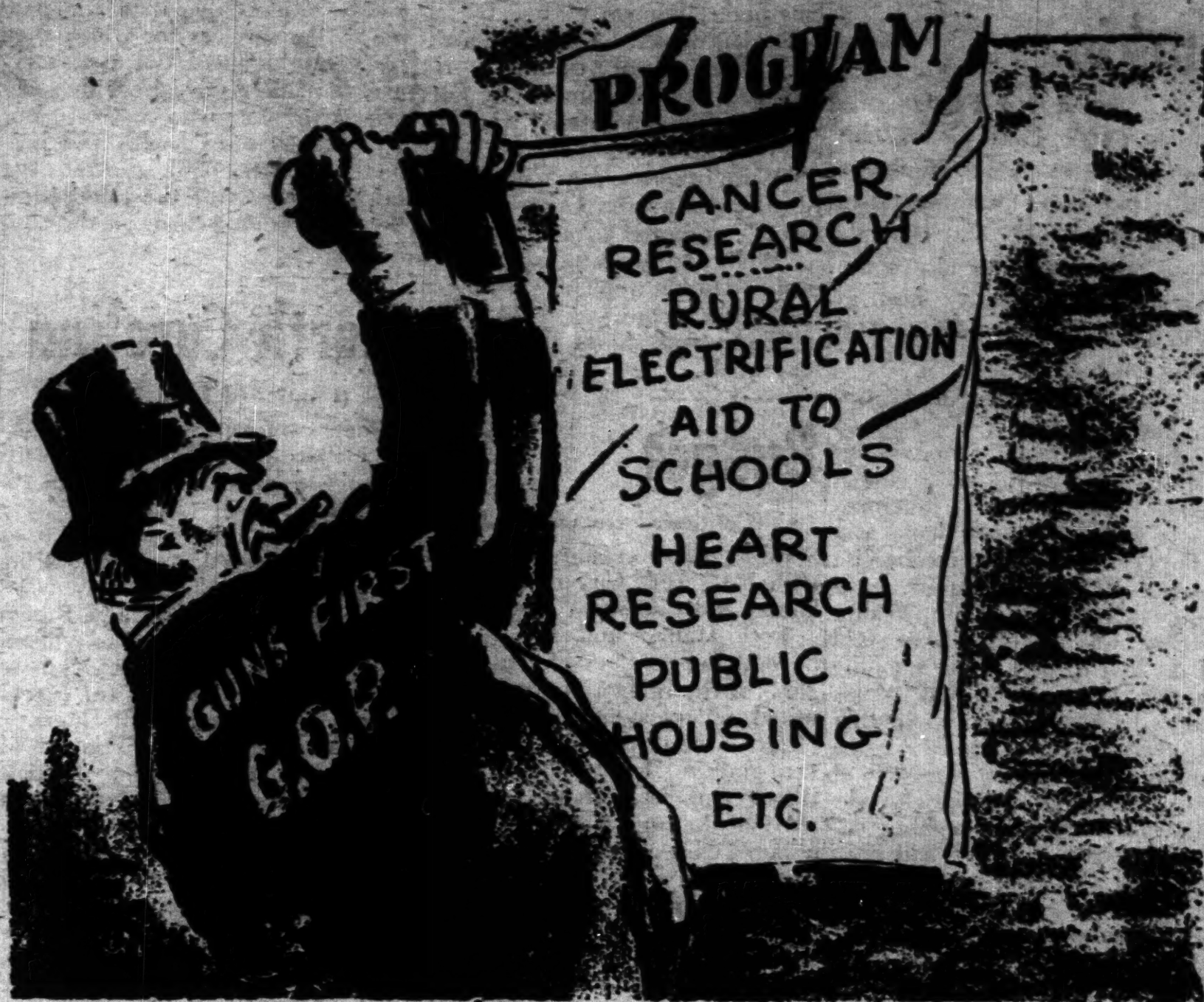
DESPERATELY SEEKING to turn off the public spotlight on their anti-Negro and anti-minority brutality in the election campaign, Police Department officials, from Commissioner Monaghan down to precinct levels, have announced a "school of human relations" for police captains beginning next Monday. The "lessons" will be under the direction of the city's No. 1 school witchhunter, William Jansen himself.

Aside from the cynical effrontery to the scores of mass organizations which last February joined in demanding Monaghan's ouster for brutal policies and anti-democratic procedures, the "educational" proposal of the department is a fraud and an insult to New Yorkers generally. According to Jansen there are "two sides" to the charges of police brutality. "Some policemen have been badly beaten up," he asserts.

One can see what kind of "human relation" course the policemen will get from a Jansen whose concepts of democracy and education are akin to McCarthy and whose wholesale firing of school teachers has singled out Jewish and Negro educators.

The "refresher" police school plan, indicates however, the extent of public pressure against the department's cop-killing and club-wielding practise. It points up the admission of guilt by the Impellitteris and Monaghans that charges of brutality are true. It provides a new impetus to step up the united mass campaign for Monaghan's ouster for collusion with the FBI, which formed the crux of a resolution last February by 21 organizations, including the NAACP, CIO and AFL. It exposes the conspiratorial designs of the Impellitteri regime to blunt the coalition demands for a thorough probe of police-FBI whitewashing deals and to kill the City Council resolution on police brutality.

What is needed is not a "refresher" course but the arrest of guilty policemen, the ouster of Monaghan and the complete overhauling of the corrupt officials from top to bottom. No better guarantee that this will be done can be had than the election of a Negro to the Board of Estimate and to other high city positions. The coalition fight against police brutality provides such an electoral opportunity.



Official U.S. Prison Data Bare Persecution of Negro People

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

THE FEDERAL census figures for 1950 show that approximately 10 percent of the population of this country are Negroes. That is close to one in every 15. If you are ready to accept the words of those who control the affairs of state that the U. S. A. is the fountainhead of the Free World, then in the realms of politics, industrial station and cultural attainment the proportions of Negroes, to white, would remain very nearly the same. This would also be true as you examine the statistics of crime and punishment.

The report of the Federal Bureau of Prisons covering the 22 years from 1930 to 1952 is before me. Let me present some figures to you. In my opinion they tell a fantastic story of the inhuman persecution of a people. It is a story for the Free World apostles to explain, a picture for those who propagate the unprecedented virtues of the democracy of America's ruling class to interpret.

Between these years the government executed 3219 men and women in its federal prisons. Keep the relation of the total population before you: one Negro to every 15 white men and women. Of the executed 1,732 were Negro and 1,449 were white. The percentage is 53.8 percent Negro to 45 percent white. Twenty-four women went to the electric chairs, gas chambers, were hanged or shot as the state in which the execution took place prescribed. Of these 10 were Negro and 14 white. A total of 365 of the victims were charged with rape, the cry in which extra legal lynching is rooted. Of these, 328, or 89.7 percent were Negroes and 36 were white. Almost an equal number of whites and Negroes were charged with murder . . . 1,386 white, 1,381 Negro or percentage-wise 49.4 percent white 49.3 percent Negro. The 1.3 percent unaccounted for has been debited against the American Indians. Twenty-seven whites and 23 Negroes were executed for other offenses.

Almost all of the Negro prisoners were under 34. The greatest number were between 25 and 29 years of age. They were from the youth of Negro America, a youth demanding a fundamental change in status and conditions. During these years 1,933 of the

executions took place in the 17 Southern States. Of these 72 percent or 1,408 were Negroes. Federal authorities in the State of Georgia led the pack with 298, followed by North Carolina with 252 and then Texas with 230. The high year for executions was 1935 when the crisis still clutched the land and the figure is 199. But across the years the variance is extremely small.

WHAT IS the meaning of this preposterous, disproportionate number of Negro victims? Among a people enjoying equality of political, economic and social rights such figures could not be obtained. Given equality of opportunity for cultural development and if accorded a modicum of respect as human beings such figures simply could not be. There is formal equality but life defines the true nature of democracy. We see here the conscious attempt to place the brand of criminality upon a people.

These figures live. They flow out of racism run rampant, racism that is nurtured and flourishes in the inhuman exploitation of the Negro people on the Southern plantations and the ghettos of the Northern cities. These figures find a logical being in the cynical and vicious caricatures of black men and women on radio, screen and theatre—the Amos and Andy and Beulah stories. They flow naturally out of jimcrow and segregation with their accompanying legal and extra legal lynching.

Willie McGee is here and the seven Negroes whom history records for the moment as the Martinsville Seven.

Harry T. Moore and his wife executed by a mob incited by the ideology of white supremacy are not recorded. The hundreds of black victims of police brutality are not recorded. Those who were murdered in Columbia, Tenn., in Monroe, La., in Groveland, Fla., are not recorded. These hapless victims fall into the category of the extra legal murder. Neither the federal or state governments acknowledge the credit due them for these murders.

WHEN, WITH these figures supplied by the federal government and the inhuman conditions dominating the lives of the vast majority of Negroes the

genocidal crimes of government are spelt out, the cry of Communist propaganda is launched from every media of distortion and lies controlled by the rulers of the U. S. A.

The spokesmen for the Free World thesis are confounded by facts. The demands of the Negro people, their friends in the ranks of labor and among progressive Americans for an end to lynch justice are heard in Europe but not in Washington.

The peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America daily in growing numbers pose the reality of American democracy against the demands its ruling clique advance for recognition as the moral leaders of the world. Knowledge of the status and conditions of the black man in America is deepening the hatred of the colored people for the American way of life. The people of the world view the American scene with grave misgivings. They see this racist policy as bearing the seeds of fascism and war.

The moral and political unity of progressive America in a relentless struggle for a democracy which reflects the interests of all the people through its acceptance and consistent persistent and systematic nurturing and propaganda of equality of opportunity is the only answer for those who seek a change. Neither Communist "arguments" nor the persecution of Communists can change the reality of America. The reality stands forth in stark nakedness in the statistics of the Federal Bureau of Prisons issued in Washington, D. C. The crime of government is admitted by the criminals.

Those who are content with the formal equality of a Constitution will never liquidate the savage conditions from which these figures emerge.

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Durkin

(Continued from Page 3)

man, the CIO's choice for assistant secretary, was uncertain. Edelman, former legislative representative of the Textile Union, was not only a New Dealer; he was also a Socialist. And that makes him as red as Clement Attlee to the McCarthy gang.

It is known that the Administration has tried to get the CIO to withdraw Edelman's name in an effort to avoid a McCarthy tirade. Presidential assistant Sherman Adams was reported to have asked the CIO to choose someone else to avoid a fight in Congress.

But CIO president Walter Reuther was said to have told Adams that the CIO was standing firm for Edelman and that Adams could take him or no one. Reuther was also reported to have written Harold E. Stassen, director of Mutual Security, asking why the CIO's nomination for a labor adviser in Stassen's agency had been held up. The CIO's nominee is George Weaver, Negro trade union leader. It is understood Weaver's nomination is also being held up in the White House.

Although Durkin did not name the second assistant secretary who he hopes will be appointed soon, it was understood to be Milton M. Olander, Toledo businessman.

One nominee whom Durkin approved has already been vetoed. That was Leo Wertz, of the Defense Manpower Administration. The veto was applied by senior Senator from Wertz' state, Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md), who won office as a result of one of McCarthy's fraudulent smear jobs on former Sen. Tydings. It is understood the veto was based on the fact that Wertz's view were too New Dealish.

Durkin also revealed that 10 percent of the 5,009 employees of the Labor Department will have to be fired as a result of the cut by the House Appropriations Committee. Truman had asked \$296 million, Eisenhower \$286 million, and the House Committee chopped that to \$254 million.

In the Wages and Hours Division, supposed to enforce minimum wage and hour laws, at least 318 jobs will be eliminated, Durkin said. A number of regional offices will have to be closed and inspection reduced. This division has already been severely impaired by

cuts under Truman.

Durkin denied he had any present intention of quitting. He classified as "just rumors" reports that "conversation stops" when he enters the cabinet room.

"Wasn't there a campaign promise to build up the Labor Department?" a reporter asked.

"Well, the promise speaks for itself," Durkin replied. "You can check the record."

The record shows the promise was made.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

State legislature compelled to deal with New York City on a decent, honest and intelligent basis."

Both Halley and Isaacs went beyond the confines of party support of the budget and predicting independent and coalition effort to beat the fare, rent and tax gouges, Isaacs, declaring a transit authority "should have no part" of the budget and protecting a fare "which may well reach 20 cents," said:

"A committee of representative citizens can well be organized to submit their own (budget) proposals; and fight for the principle of home rule which has been forfeited by the incompetence, the procrastination and the failure of the city regime to develop a constructive program."

Halley, hailing the "bipartisan support" against the fiscal plot, said:

"Irrespective of party and of political advantage, we should have a common purpose and a common goal—the extrication of New York City from the financial straitjacket imposed by the Governor and embodied in this budget. The state-dictated program and the Mayor's truncated budget involve a surrender of home rule and an abdication of self-government by the city of New York."

The two Council leaders denied failure to approve the budget would result in a financial crisis. Halley asserted special Council legislation passed by the Board of Estimate and signed by Mayor Impellitteri "permits the submission and adoption of a different budget which can and should be prepared."

Halley called on the Council to present a "united front to Albany." Only in this way, he said, can the city force a special session "to eliminate the monstrous transit authority, to repeal the unlawful condition attached to the real estate tax, to provide the necessary state aid and to restore the parimutuel tax."

Halley said events in the past two weeks "demonstrate clearly that begging will not do the trick and that attempts to haggle on minor details of the Governor's program are futile. You cannot yield a principle and then fight over commas."

This was aimed at Joseph's "acceptance" of the higher fare agency on condition that several amendments to the authority law be granted by the state, along with assurances for a six-month fare "study."

"Unless we force Albany to treat New York City fairly," Halley declared, "we cannot develop a proper long-range fiscal program."

Halley accused the city of retaining on the payroll officials "proved" to have been "completely dominated" by the underworld czar Frank Costello.

He named Hugo Rogers, former Tammany leader and Manhattan Borough President and now Counsel to the Traffic Commission, and Harry Brickman, City Deputy Treasurer. Both he and Isaacs demanded their salaries be topped off the budget, but a motion to delete these sums was defeated, with only Isaacs in the affirmative.

Isaacs called the Mayor's proposed cuts in services "spending and unnecessary." Pointing to the \$97 million overall slash proposed by Impellitteri, if the Dewey program was not accepted, Isaacs charged it "is crude, unscientific

and a ruthless denial to the people of the services for which they pay." He pointed out that service cuts "adversely affect defenseless children who attend our schools and need health and hospital services, but protect the favored friends of the administration by retaining them on the payroll."

North Carolina

(Continued from Page 3)

Speller, known by fellow-townsmen to have been a man of retarded mentality, is said to have been picked up by the police as the surest possible way of clearing up an alleged crime.

The lives of Speller and Brown are in the hands of Gov. William B. Umstead, who is ill. Defense attorneys urge demands for executive clemency as the only hope.

Meanwhile numerous relatives of both Brown and the Daniels cousins are moving to obtain an audience with the Governor.

This correspondent spoke today with Brown's two sisters, Miss Ada Brown and Mrs. Louise Thompson, and his aunt, Mrs. Claudine Campbell, and uncle, Stewart Crooks, in the family's Lexington home about 20 miles south of Winston-Salem.

Mrs. Campbell quoted Brown as saying, "If I die for this, then the world cannot stand for long, for I am innocent."

In a letter to his sister, Miss Brown, he wrote recently: "I get news that people are helping to save me. . . I don't believe that God would suffer me to die like this."

CLEMENCY CAMPAIGN

In addition to legal and other steps, the People's Defense Committee of North Carolina, centering in Winston-Salem, has launched a campaign for clemency petitions to be presented to the Governor.

The Daniels cousins are sons of sharecroppers in the Black Belt section of North Carolina. Neither cousin could read or write.

Clyde Brown is the son of tobacco workers in Winston-Salem. His mother was one of the organizers of the Food and Tobacco union in the R. J. Reynolds plant in Winston-Salem. She died of heart failure in 1950, just after his conviction. His mother's mother took up the fight, dying a few months later.

Brown's brother, Ralph has served a year in Korea, and is now in Fort Eustis, Va., awaiting his discharge.

Cavallaro

(Continued from Page 3)

out to block any development of teachers and parents designed to advance public education and permit freedom of teaching. These machines are now moving, under the guise of "fighting Communism," to take over the Parent-Teacher Associations to paralyze their struggle for a better school system.

Thus, the World-Telegram Monday reported that local Democratic machines, making use of local political figures, were trying to take over the PTA at P. S. 125 in Harlem on the phony excuse that the "Communists" were trying to sneak in. Several PTAs have been taken over in the same way by local politicians, aided by representatives of the local hierarchy whose own children do not go to the public school. These PTAs have been rendered impotent and inactive, following their capture by the politicians and by reactionary elements.

Progressive New Yorkers, interested in defeating the McCarthyite elements who have seized control of the public education system, are faced with the problem of uniting the overwhelming anti-McCarthyite sentiment in the city, this fall in order to try to elect a city administration which will resist, and not capitulate to the pro-fascists in the country and city.

Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

that the AFL Executive Council now deliberating in Washington, will "handle" the problem of gangsterism in the International Longshoremen's Association.

"We can't afford to do our business in such a way that we can be criticized as we have been criticized quite severely in the last few months," he said. Raising his voice he continued, "They are not going to be stamped into action by the gatherings of a N. Y. political investigator who is suddenly stricken with a delusion of righteousness superinduced by heat from television cameras. We are going to make those decisions ourselves."

"We are going to make them in keeping with our laws."

Meany's reference was to Sen. Tobey's committee investigating waterfront racketeering with whom Meany sparred recently while on the witness stand.

FOREIGN POLICY

Most of Meany's speech was on international affairs. Its main weight seemed to be applied to discourage hope in peace negotiations and praise of the ILGWU's policy.

After attacking the Soviet Union and likening communism to fascism, he recalled the AFL's wartime opposition to negotiations with the Nazis and implied strongly it held the same views as to the USSR.

Within the framework of this, however, he said, "If the Communists want to talk peace, let us not neglect any opportunity."

This he followed with "conditions" for peace, like the return of the new democracies to capitalism, the end of the falsely charged "slave labor" camps, "anti-Semitism and genocide" the "iron curtain" and "subversion."

Meany's fulsome praise of president David Dubinsky was mainly for his role in the AFL's international relations through his international relations committee headed by Jay Lovestone.

With his mind evidently on the Italian elections soon to take place, Meany praised Dubinsky for being "instrumental" in bringing the Italian rightwing socialists into the De Gasperi anti-working-class coalition.

In a climax of his praise of Dubinsky as a red-baiter, Meany said it was "so much so, I might say, that he has never for a moment been forgiven or forgotten for these actions by the Daily Worker."

BERLE'S SPEECH

Berle, who in his speech seemed to express the position the AFL and the ILGWU are developing, declared the main issue for the 1954 elections was the "isolationism" of the McCarthyites or the continuation of the cold war policy under Eisenhower and Dulles.

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HOW WOULD YOU VOTE?

June 4

Families of Smith Act Victims

With that superceding issue, he said labor should "support the President against the extremists."

He attacked Churchill's plea for big power talks, and said Clement Attlee's speech calling for peace negotiations and rapping McCarthy was "foolish." After giving a substantial part of his speech to "proving" that the McCarthyite - Jenner - Bricker - Bridges line is "backing strictly Communist policies" on foreign affairs, he said:

"I think that our friends must support the President of the United States and the State Department in the coming months. They will make some mistakes. No one can score 100 percent on this job. But I believe that the President and Mr. Dulles merit your confidence on this issue."

The Berle position seemed to point to a developing common ground between the Eisenhower-Dewey Republicans and the ILGWU forces, and the likely influence it may have on the Liberal Party's role in the N.Y. elections in 1953 and the Congressional race in 1954.

German CP Says Dahlem Aided U.S. Spy

BERLIN, May 19.—Franz Dahlem, former leader in the East German Communist Party, was declared today, in a statement by the Party, of having acted as a liaison man between Noel Field, U. S. State Department agent, and the spy ring in Czechoslovakia headed by Rudolf Slansky.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Clearing out balance of imported cottons to make room for — May 30, when I will display 100 pieces of cottons; each piece large enough for one coat; from Scotland - India - England. These were the samples used by importers showing 1954 line to manufacturers in the U.S. making coats selling from \$295 up. I bought these sample cuts cheap and I'm going to sell them CHEAP. It will pay you indeed to make your purchase now for next winter. Come early—benefit from the best selection

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London Times Defends Murals of Refregier Against McCarthyites

The most powerful capitalist paper in England, the London Times, editorially defends the murals of American artist Anton Refregier against the McCarthyites who are trying to remove them from the Rincon Annex Post Office in San Francisco.

A resolution now before Congress directs the removal of the \$26,000 murals from this public building on the ground that they are "artistically offensive, historically inaccurate, and derogatory" to the pioneers and history of California.

The London Times calls this "another example" of Washington's "growing political encroachment on the arts." It goes on to say:

"Another reason, it may be suspected, is that Refregier, a naturalized American of unquestioned talent, was shown during Washington hearings to have been associated with left-wing societies now on the subversive list. Among the objections of his detractors was that in one scene depicting allied guns aimed at a Nazi swastika, the British flag was placed above the Stars and Stripes—an evident lack of patriotism; and even as a symbol of Russia's presence at the signing of the United Nations Charter the inclusion of a hammer and sickle was held to be 'subversive.'"

To show Sir Francis Drake in armor they maintained was "warmongering," and in making his monks in other scenes over-lean or very fat Refregier revealed anti-clerical tendencies. In all, his 29 panels depicting scenes from California history were "little short of treason," and although these views did not pass unchallenged by artistic groups in San Francisco they seem unhappily to have won the day." The Times continued:

"The American Association of Art Critics has now intervened in the controversy with the statement that to remove a mural painting because it expresses ideas objectionable to some citizens is to destroy liberty of expression and could lead only to the subjection of art to political doctrines. Similar words have been used in other places with as little apparent effect as in this instance."

Others have also intervened in defense of Refregier's murals, including the Citizens Committee to Protect the Rincon Annex Murals, a Committee made up of San Francisco's leading business, financial, social, professional and cultural figures. Chauncey McKeever, a spokesman for this group reportedly said, "historical societies had

not objected to the mural's veracity."

The West Coast Longshoremen's Union headed by Harry Bridges was one of the first to intervene. The dockers charge that the resolution in Congress to destroy the murals is "vandalism."

Rep. John F. Shelley, California Democrat and a Roman Catholic has spoken out, stating he "knew of no Catholic objection to the murals." Of the historical incidents in question he said: "They happened and we can't say they didn't because we don't like the artist."

The Times of London defends the murals of Refregier against the witchhunters but the powerful N.Y. Times is silent.

That is the difference at the moment between our country and England.

Denver Article Cites Peril in Chaplin Case

One of the best pieces we have seen on the banning of Charles Chaplin from the U. S. appeared recently in the Denver (Col.) Post under the by-line of Roscoe Fleming. Here it is:

Only yesterday, or so it seems, America took justified pride in welcoming the greatest man of our century, Albert Einstein, and refugees from political, racial, religious and plain Neanderthal oppression.

But now "we" have just forced into exile forever one of the great men of our time; one to whom the world owes much in laughter. Of course I mean Charlie Chaplin.

Mr. Chaplin got the double-cross, or American swastika. He did not go abroad until he first procured a re-entry visa. But no sooner had he left the country than Mr. McGranery, then attorney general, announced in effect that a re-entry visa was a mere scrap of paper.

Should Mr. Chaplin attempt to return, Mr. McGranery said, he would be subject to a grilling as to his fitness to reenter the country where he had lived for 40 years and in which he had done his greatest work.

This procedure seems to me uncomfortably close to entrapment, the bill of attainder, double jeopardy and all the other shady ex-post-facto tricks so universally barred by Anglo-Saxon conscience and law.

Apparently the inquisition would have concerned two things:

1. Mr. Chaplin's private life. I don't know much about it save that he has married successively and was once a defendant in a paternity suit. So, are we going to deport everyone in Hollywood guilty of the like?

2. That he has expressed some thoughts denounced as "communist." To compound this offense, he has never chosen to become an American citizen.

I haven't looked very far into this either, but I do remember it was Chaplin who had the immortal guts to make a great picture that thrust the needle of satire into the stuffed shirts of Hitler and Mussolini. And this was in 1938-39, when so many "respectable" people were piously washing their hands and declaiming that the agony of those under fascism was none of our business.

Nothing in his life or career would seem to me to be as bad as the "deep damnation of his taking-off" by people who wrapped themselves in the cloak of Americanism to do this dark deed alike to him and to the lady who still hopefully holds aloft her lamp beside the golden door.

It was Charlie Chaplin today, tomorrow it may be me, or even you. Or are you too pure to be vulnerable?

—ROS COE FLEMING, Denver (Col.) Post

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Way Campy Might Break Those Records

WAS CHATTING with Joe Dermer, the publisher of the best newspaper there is, and I don't mean the New York Times, about the Dodgers. Joe is a Brooklyn man and a Dodger fan. Matter of fact he was in the act of returning a pass to a ballgame when he tossed out his little thought.

We were talking about Campanella's tremendous start and how much of it he might keep up. I said no catcher could keep up such a pace because a catcher gets progressively more pooped as the season unfolds, the weather heats up, the doubleheaders pile up and the catching equipment gets heavier and heavier.

Thinking out loud, Joe wondered if there might not be a point in putting Campanella in the outfield for the rest of the season.

I didn't think much of the notion at the moment, any more than you probably do hearing it. Take the greatest catcher in baseball out of his position and make a possibly just adequate outfielder out of him?

But the notion has been growing on me from several angles. Let's talk about it. Maybe it still won't make much sense after we're finished, and more than likely even if it does it won't to Charley Dressen. But here it is:

AS OF BEFORE Tuesday's games, Campanella had played all 27 games and driven in 43 runs. He had hit 12 homers. Some regulars in the big leagues won't wind up the season with those figures, and there are 127 games left on Brooklyn's schedule.

To give you a fuller flavor of the extraordinary nature of this start, the next big leaguer in runs batted in is Walt Dropo of the Tigers with 26, 17 less than Campy, and made in four more games. The Tigers have played 31. Next to Campy in homers is Mathews of Milwaukee with seven, five fewer.

The marvellous Dodger receiver, far and away the top mitt and mask man in the game even if he only were a fair hitter, would seem to have a running chance for the major league runs batted in mark of 190 made by the Cuba's Hack Wilson in 1930. To a lesser degree one would think of the home run mark of 60 set by the Babe, or the National League mark of 56 set by the same Wilson.

IS IT A foregone conclusion that Campy as a catcher doesn't have a chance at either despite this tremendous beginning?

Well, nothing like that can be called "foregone," but you can say that it figures almost an impossibility. As testimony we have the very powerful fact that in all the history of the big leagues no catcher ever led either league in either runs batted in or home runs. And there have been plenty of heavy hitting catchers. Campy won't be able to play in all the games, and he'll be worn to a frazzle in many he plays. He played in 128 last year.

Now, relieve this man of his mask, mitt, protector, shin guards, finger injuries, and tiring squatting behind the plate for every pitch and put him out to the relative pasture of left field and who knows? Playing the whole season at top strength, he could prove the most destructive slugger in the league's history. Imagine the drama of really turning him loose and giving him the chance—(Prexy O'Malley is hereby invited to imagine it from the box office point of view!)

Campy, at 32, is young enough, and could be just coming into his own as a big league hitter. He got his start in 1948 at the age of 26. A sensation in his teens, one whose name this paper put forth way back in 1941 as deserving an immediate trial, he was denied an earlier start due to jimerow. Well, that's water under the bridge. The point is that Roy, like many great hitters of the past, is digesting big league style and pitching and unmistakably improving. He's had good starts before as a Dodger before hogging down, but never this good, and never has he looked so formidable and at ease up there, and never have some of his drives boomed so high and far. You just can't TELL how good a hitter he is yet.

GIVEN THE THOUGHT of moving Campy to left field, the fan would probably be intrigued by the thought but would ask a couple of fast questions:

1. Can he play the outfield? Is he fast enough?
2. Wouldn't this hurt the team's defense, removing a cornerstone like Campy as a catcher?

The answer to the first is, we would see. I personally think he could do a good job in left field. He is not by any means slow moving for a catcher. Like all catchers, he often looks clumsy and waddling with his gear on. But on the bases he moves much more crisply than some think. He will even steal a base without occasioning any swoons. It is my recollection that he had a tentative whirl at left field in spring training of 1949 with the idea of keeping both him and Bruce Edwards in the lineup and he looked all right out there. The experiment was abandoned for other reasons. You know Roy's throwing would be more than adequate from left field!

Some think of Roy as fat. He is not skinny, but I'll tell you this. He is not nearly as fat as Hack Wilson, and Hack played centerfield the year he knocked in 190. Think this way for a moment. Suppose Wilson at the beginning of the 1930 season had been a marvellous defensive catcher, but the Cub manager KNEW that if he put Hack into the outfield and sacrificed this catching skill, he would get into his batting order a 190 rbi and 56 home run performer. Would he have hesitated? Are you kidding? Don't forget Babe Ruth was one of the truly great pitchers when they moved him to where he could swing that bat every day, and pitching is no small shakes in this game either!

On the second question, would the move hurt the Dodgers' defense, the answer is yes, it would. But the point is, look how much it could add to the team's attack if you regained from the ashen of catching fatigue just a good part of the booming slugging which is Campy's potential.

Nor would it necessarily be entirely a sad sack move outside of that big batting gain. For one thing, the third outfield spot is a present problem which this move would settle. For another, it would bring into the lineup not some catching tyro but Al Walker, who for my money would be first string on any club in the league except Brooklyn, Milwaukee and St. Louis. Al carries a pretty

'DESERT RATS' CONTINUES TO GLORIFY NAZI GENERAL

The 20th Century Fox film "Desert Rats," currently showing at the Mayfair, was described by the N.Y. Times reviewer as a "frank apology" for that studio's "blunder of two seasons ago called 'The Desert Fox,'" a film which met with protests throughout the world for its glorification of Nazi General Rommel.

The new film is a story of British and Australian soldiers fighting against Rommel at Tobruk. James Mason has been called back to play Rommel, the enemy, to offset his performance of Rommel, the hero.

But anyone hoping to see a strong anti-Nazi film is in for a disappointment. Rommel still emerges as a general to be respected and the film is the usual glorification of war.

If you hadn't read a history book, you'd never know what the fighting was about. Completely out of context of the war against fascism, the battles lack meaning. Hollywood carefully shields the audience from the reasons why men died at Tobruk. It is a tragic commentary that Hollywood won't

make an honest film about World War II.

Rommel, who is in very few scenes, is portrayed as arrogant. Yet he is also shown to be the shrewd, brave "Desert Fox." While medics treat his shoulder wound, Rommel scarcely flinches as he upholds the power of the Third Reich in a stereotyped verbal jest with a captured British officer.

The prisoner fears he will be mistreated, but Rommel gallantly assures him that he is a prisoner of war and will be treated according to the rules. Perfect gentlemen, of course.

Twentieth Century Fox was playing it very safe with the choice of a story dealing with British and Australian opposition to Rommel.

Thousands of American young men died in the African campaign. Yet seeing allied troops fall in battle is not as close to an American audience as watching U. S. soldiers die. Movie-goers who saw Rommel killing American troops might wince when reading in the papers the next day that another Nazi general was freed.—T. Jacobs

Beulah Richardson Reads Poem On Robeson at Cultural Rally Tonight

Beulah Richardson, outstanding Negro poet, will take part in tonight's rally "Culture Fights Back, 1953," at the Hotel Capitol, sponsored by the Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome. She is the author of A Black Woman Speaks, a book of verse which won the 1951 peace award from the Women's Peace Congress at Chicago.

Miss Richardson will give a dramatic reading of her fine poem, "Paul Robeson," written as a tribute to the great singer and to his leadership of the Negro people's freedom struggle.

"The kind of inspiration Paul Robeson has always meant to the Negro people—and especially to Negro artists—these inspired the writing of the poem," Miss Richardson told the Daily Worker. She was virtually driven to the writing, she said, by "the great indignation the Negro people feel at the attempt to silence him" by the denial of a passport and by other outrageous persecution.

of the struggle of the Negro artist all through the years," Miss Richardson said, commenting on tonight's rally. "Therefore, any extension of reactionary control against any artist, such as Mr. Jerome, means a further impeding of the struggles of the Negro people, particularly Negro artists. Hence the need for unified effort is today clearer than ever."

Miss Richardson began her study of the drama, the dance and literature at Dillard University, where she was voted the "best actress" and the "best dancer."

Continuing her studies in California, she studied privately for four years, the drama under Dorra Sewald Hopkins and the dance (ballet) under Serge Oukrainsky. At the same time she took part in stage productions at the San Diego Community Theatre, where she won three awards, one of them for work in "Little Boy Blue."

The fight-back has been a part

16.5 Million Members in Union Ranks

WASHINGTON, May 19 (FP).—The 1953 Directory of Labor Unions in the U.S., published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics this week, reveals unions claimed a membership gain of about 500,000 from 1950 to 1953.

Membership estimates, based on answers from union leaders to questionnaires, show total membership at the beginning of this year between 16.5 million and 17 million. The estimate in the 1950 directory was between 14 and 16 million.

Despite the substantial gains, total union membership remained a small fraction of the nation's labor force, which is more than 61.5 million.

The new directory lists 215 unions, 109 affiliated with AFL and 33 affiliated with CIO. The directory credits the AFL with a membership of 9.5 million and CIO with five million.

More than 75,000 locals are listed as affiliates with the listed unions. Thirty-nine unions re-

ported membership of 100,000 or more. The directory lists 75 unaffiliated unions.

Listed unions claimed more than three million women members, 80 percent of them in 45 unions. More than half the unions have no women members or only a few.

The CIO autoworkers and steelworkers each reported more than a million members, as did the AFL teamsters. In the 1950 directory, only the teamsters claimed to be in the million-member class.

BLS said figures for membership in the directory should not be taken as official government figures. They are based on answers to questionnaires which in turn were based on 1951 per capita averages. Other sources were used to bring the figures up to date. BLS said. It also pointed out that standards for defining for membership varied from union to union.

BLS said per capita payments

"apparently understate" AFL membership. AFL reported 7.8 million members as of Aug. 31, 1951. Of the 109 AFL unions, 93 reported average dues-paying membership for 1951. Other sources were used to make the final membership estimate of 9.5 million for AFL.

Twenty-seven of the 33 CIO unions reported membership to BLS. They claimed 4.6 million members. Other information was used for estimates of total CIO membership of five million.

Figures listed for CIO recalled the revelations at the 1952 Atlantic City convention during the contest over the presidency. Those figures showed official voting strength of the 35 unions represented at the convention was 5.6 million, but the so-called "accurate strength" list placed the total membership at 4.1 million.

The international Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, was one of the

unions which failed to report membership or number of locals. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers also refrained from listing membership and number of locals. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, listed 500,000 members in 1,000 locals.

The United Textile Workers, AFL, listed 90,000 members in 311 locals; the Textile Workers Union, CIO, reported 361,970 members in 896 locals. These figures were based on the period before the split in the CIO textile workers.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, listed one million members in 900 locals. The International Association of Machinists, AFL, reported 699,298 members in 1,886 locals. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL, listed 750,000 members in 2,925 locals.

The United Auto Workers, CIO, reported 1,184,507 in 1,150 locals. The United Steelworkers, CIO, listed 1,100,000 members in 2,300 locals. The United Mine Workers, largest of the unaffiliated unions, listed 600,000 members.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

lively lefthanded bat which hasn't had much chance to talk behind the game's outstanding catcher but would hardly hurt the batting order against righthanded pitching. And against the lefties, why there is none other than Gil Hodges, one whale of a defensive receiver and surely a potent offensive threat against only southpaws.

Well, there it is. Now that you've heard all the arguments you may still think it's crazy to break up the solidity of a winning ballclub by moving the key man out of the position he excels in, and you may be right. But would you still think it crazy if you knew that as an outfielder Campy would give the Dodgers the most destructive all-season cleanup punch the league has seen? And you never know if you don't try.

RECEPTION

THE WIVES AND FAMILIES of the Smith Act Victims will be greeted by

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Auspices: Bronx Committee for the Freedom of the Smith Act Victims

Defense of Willie McGee, the Martinsville Seven, the Trenton Six and Lt. Leon Gilbert, Negro frame-up victims in the past four years, has been labelled a "subversive activity" by the U. S. Government in its McCarran Act petition against the Civil Rights Congress.

In releasing the text of the petition, which seeks CRC's registration under the McCarran Act, William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, declared "by this particular charge, the U. S. Government seeks to outlaw the whole fight for Negro rights, whether waged by the CRC, or more conservative groups like the NAACP, the United Auto Workers Union, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Negro churches and hundreds of other groups which took legal or public action in behalf of these frame-up victims."

Other activities listed in the



WILLIE MCGEE

McCarran Act petition as "subversive" and described as part of CRC's policy of "never knowingly deviating from the views and policies of the Communist Party" included:

1—Advocating clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg — which Mr. Patterson said "can open the door to eventual prosecution of thousands of Protestant ministers and hundreds of thousands of Americans of all faiths who support mercy pleas on behalf of the Rosenbergs."

2—Defense of William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, who was called a "black s.o.b." by a white — supremacy Congressman

from Georgia. (Spokesmen for 11,000,000 Negro communicants in the four major Negro church groups in the United States called for CRC head's freedom from a "contempt of Congress" charge which followed Georgia Congressman Lanham's attack on him.)

3—Support of the Stockholm Peace Petition, which called for a ban on the use of atomic bombs by all major powers. (Over 500 million people in every part of the world, including two million Americans, signed the petition.)

4—Opposition to the McCarran Act of 1950, the Mundt-Nixon Bill, and to "congressional investigating committees such as the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Spokesmen for tens of millions of Americans, including Democratic Party members of Congress, opposed the McCarran Act and the Un-American Committee).

5—Defense of Communist leaders indicted under the Smith Act, a measure whose thought-control provisions are opposed by the National CIO, several major AFL unions, the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the New York Post and Americans for Democratic Action.

6—Protest against the trial and conviction of Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, whose three trials on the same charge have brought protests from many quarters in the American labor movement.

In addition, the text of the petition revealed that U. S. Government listed as "subversive" the "printing, publishing and distribution of propaganda material," "organization and participation in activities such as picket lines, propaganda and petition campaigns and mass protest rallies," among some 20 other activities.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the price sheet corner, or call AL 4-7554.

What's On?
Coming
CULTURE FIGHTS BACK 1953. At the air-conditioned Carnival Room of the Hotel Capitol, 52nd St. and 5th Ave. Tonight at 8 p.m. sharp. Adm. \$1 (tax incl.). Don't miss it.

Tonight
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REMINDER! We want to start promptly at 8 P.M. so we can close promptly at 10:30 P.M. Come Early.

Culture Fights Back,
1953

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Crown Heights Freedom of the Press Committee, with 78 percent of its goal of 300 Worker clubs in, has pledged to reach 100 percent by next Tuesday, May 26. "We feel that The Worker and Daily Worker are indispensable in the fight for peace and progress in our community and are determined to bring these papers to our neighbors. We urge all interested in the fight for peace to attend the above meeting."